

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3341

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....500,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Count of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shing, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Watson, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai, Amoy and Pootung.

BANKERS.

The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 " "
Hongkong, 12th December, 1892. [6]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION).

PAYMENT OF FIRST DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND of 20 Per Cent. will be PAYABLE ON APPLICATION, at the Office of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, in LIQUIDATION, on and after the 16th inst. in all cases where CLAIMS have been received and admitted.
Deposit Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c., must be handed in before the Dividend can be paid.
E. W. RUTTER,
Attorney for the Liquidator.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1893. [6]

Insurance.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased to per cent in the last 15 years.
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
[69-1]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.
Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [59]

General Notice.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TARES 400,000. \$898,943.50
RESERVE FUND.....\$178,000.00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SWAN, Esq. | LO YUE MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq. |
MANAGER:—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 40, PRAYA WEST
Hongkong, 17th December, 1892. [85]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO YIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1893. [140]

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. KIRCH has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, EDWARD SCHELLWASS & Co., Hongkong, China & Hamburg.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. [55]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. MARCUS AARON SOPHER in our Firm in HONGKONG and CHINA, CEASED on the 31st December, 1892.
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1893. [61]

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HUGHES LEWIS is AUTHORIZED to Sign our Firm from this date.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1892. [1266]

Personic.

VICTORIA CHAPTER.

No. 525.
A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1893. [174]

DILIGENTIA LODGE.

OF INSTRUCTION.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1893. [189]

Amusements.

KNOW THYSELF!

THE GREAT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, which no one should fail to visit, is now open for a short time only, at Duddell Street, opposite Lamert's Auction Room.
This Museum will be found both useful and instructive.
Approved of by Medical Professors of the Highest Standing.

Great reduction of Charges to the most WONDERFUL PANORAMA is also open in the same Street.
The PANORAMA consists of VIVIDLY ILLUMINATED SKETCHES of the GREATEST WARS of the WORLD, and the scenes of the late terrible Earthquake in Japan, &c., &c., &c.

Open daily from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To the Museum Adults.....10 cents.
To the Panorama, Adults.....20 " "
Children under 10.....10 " "
A. NAFTALY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1893. [66]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE RETURN MATCH MAGAZINE of MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE, will be shot on THURSDAY, the 11th inst. Time 1.45 P.M. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards.
ED. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1893. [51]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st January, 1893, the following PRICES will be charged for MILK.

For	Half Pint Bottles per Day	to cents.
1 or 2	do.	— 9
3 or 4	do.	— 8
5 or 6	do.	— 7
7 or more	do.	— 6

By Order of the Board,
W. HUTTON POTTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1892. [46]

NOTICE.

THE MARIA CHRISTINA CIGAR DEPOT.

No. 8, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

HAS received from their MANUFACTORY in Manila some specially-made CIGARS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The CIGARS from this MANUFACTORY have obtained PRIZES at all the EXHIBITIONS for excellence of Leaf and Workmanship.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1892. [41]

—K E B A O.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME FRANÇAISE.

CAPITAL 4,000,000 FRANCS.

LA SOCIÉTÉ KÉBAO (TONKIN), dont l'exploitation prend tous les jours de l'importance et qui est seule FOURNISSEUR DE LA MARINE FRANÇAISE AU TONKIN, doit le Charbon est brûlé d'une façon régulière à bord des Steamers, des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, et en particulier à bord du Halphong, voulant introduire ses Charbons sur la place de Hongkong a confié le soin de son Agence à la maison

SHEWAN & Co.,
Praya Central, Hongkong.
à partir du 1er Novembre, 1892.
Le Directeur Général de Kébao,
HENRY PORTAL.
Kébao, le 10 Décembre, 1892. [42]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

LADIES who have arrived in the Colony during the current year, and those who have changed their residences since last publication, will oblige by forwarding THEIR ADDRESSES for insertion in THE LADIES' DIRECTORY for 1893, as early as possible.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the HONGKONG DIRECTORY should be sent in at once.

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,
Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1892. [42]

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

Sole Agents for PARIS PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods.
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1893. [73]

J. D. KILEY.

MANUFACTURER OF BALLOONS, PARACHUTES, TENTS, &c.

No. 3, JUBILEE STREET, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1893. [63]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

STAINFIELD'S, 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

VACANCIES FOR GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES at Moderate Terms.

Mrs. STAINFIELD, Proprietress.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1892. [49]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 1, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1892. [59]

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

A FEW CHOICE
READY-MADE BALL DRESSES.

SILVER, GILT and WHITE KID SHOES.
LISLE THREAD, SPUN SILK and SILK HOSE.
FANS, FLOWERS, HAIR and DRESS ORNAMENTS.
EVENING GLOVES in SILK, KID and SUEDE.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 7th January 1893

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF SADDLERY

Racing Saddles 3 lb. & 5 lb. Saddle Cloths, Weight Cloths, Clothing, Bridles, Riding and Driving Reins.

JOCKEY WHIPS, DRIVING WHIPS.

Surcingle, Girths, Rollers, Stirrup Leathers and Webbs, Headstalls, Cruppers, Martingales, Halters Hunting Crops.

POLO BITS.
Box Spurs, Racing Spurs, Hunting Crops.

STABLE BRUSHES and REQUISITES.
Riding Boots, Jockey Boots, Boot-Tops, Boot-top Liquid, Saddle Soap, Brown Leather Paste.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1892. [1071]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD. TOKIO, JAPAN.

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THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD. TOKIO, JAPAN.

Intimations.

GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famous Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:-

"It is of unexceptionally good quality."
"Particularly pleasant to the taste."
"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."
"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.
Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HIGH CLASS
CONFECTIONERY

CHOCOLATE CREMES, VANILLA PRALINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURN'T ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,

TURKISH DELIGHT,

PARISIANS,

&c., &c., &c.

Of the Purest Manufacture and best quality.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.

ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON, GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, PLUM, &c.

Very suitable for table use.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S

BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS, ALMONDS and FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.

A large and varied Assortment of ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

A TASTEFUL AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1893.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

FEDERATION.

SEVERAL efforts have been made in England to work up some sort of organization having for its ultimate object the federation of British colonies and dependencies into one great, close union; but none has yet shown signs of overcoming the innumerable obstacles which constantly arise. The Imperial Institute, founded in the Queen's Jubilee year, was going to do great things, but now, after six years, how many people here in Hongkong can even say what the name means, without having to stop and think? The movement for "Imperial Federation," which was practically co-temporary with the Institute, is not quite dead, but certainly not very much alive. The latest scheme is Mr. ASTLEY COOPER's proposal for "All-English Athletic Festivals," every four years; and this idea, if it can escape from the political millstone which enthusiastic faddists try to hang on it, appears to have the best chance of succeeding. If athletes find it worth their while, they will go all over the earth to meetings of any sort; if not, this well-meant proposition will soon be like the others which came before—shut up in the London club-houses. However, if properly worked up, there is certainly an element of promise in the scheme, as laid down by *Greater Britain*, the organ of federation:—"The distinct object of the scheme is to bring about, outside of existing political and commercial organizations, a common periodical representative gathering of the English-speaking people, and to establish a National or Racial Festival, probably every four years. It is hoped that this festival, or great gathering, will be a

means of increasing the goodwill and the good understanding of the Empire, and draw closer together the family bonds between the people of the United States and the Empire of the Queen. It is suggested that the contests should take place in industrial, athletic, and intellectual pursuits." The movement has been hailed with enthusiasm in America and the Colonies, and we sincerely trust Hongkong will as far as possible join in with the rest to make it a success. Hongkong is one of the most isolated and secluded places on earth; in fact, excepting Fiji and a few other of the South Sea Islands, Hongkong is further removed from the rest of the world—or at any rate from the centres of civilisation—than any other British colony or English-speaking community. But still, if these quadrennial contests are run on those business-like principles which alone can make for success, and if the energy of Mr. ASTLEY COOPER and his fellow-workers can overcome the difficulties of distance, and can smother the foolish voices of impractical dreamers, no doubt all English speaking communities will come into the arena, and we are sure this Colony will acquire itself satisfactorily. Many of the Colonies will find their climatic conditions bar them from certain branches of sport; Labrador cannot have much hope to win a tennis championship, nor Sierra Leone a skating competition. These little matters, however, adjust themselves; if Hongkong is by reason of its peculiar circumstances not so favourably situated for cricket, football, or steeplechasing, as some of the counties in the Old Country, we can still do our best, with some hope of success. In certain departments of athletic pursuits we are as well off as any; in swimming, for one, we have recorded times which compare favourably with the world's records, and in several other directions we have little to fear. Hongkong can certainly send the champion of the universe, if Government Officials are eligible. But, joking apart, the only difficulty in the way of Hongkong taking a prominent part in these proposed athletic gatherings is—distance. A month's festival, a month's journey each way, and expenses all the time, would very seriously limit the selection of the Colony's champions. Whether this matter can be arranged or not, we may see as the scheme is developed. Meantime, in the interests of sport, we shall be exceedingly pleased if some way out of the difficulties can be suggested.

Looking a little further, more trouble—nothing but trouble is to be seen. The bare idea of federating Hongkong along with anywhere else is a staggerer. Who would be federated—the people, or the Government? Not both. What would we do when we had got there? Probably we would have to pay the whole military expenses of the Empire. Our revenue is going up by leaps and bounds, and we have a Colonial Secretary who quotes poetry, and what more do we want? Increase the Queen's salary by 30 per cent, and pay it all out of opium revenue and sale of Crown lands. No, the very idea of Colonial Federation as applied to Hongkong is absurd. The tendency is all the other way. If there is any federation to be done at all here, it will be a Defence Union against Downing Street. At present we have the wrong sort of federation—as the lamb is federated to the tiger, internally. There is not at present nor ever can be any such thing as freedom for Hongkong, and therefore there cannot be any free union with other countries or colonies, until some system of self-government is introduced, as in British Honduras, by means of an Unofficial elected majority. The Singapore *Free Press* says:—

The sooner Hongkong starts its political association, the better; whether it call itself the Hongkong Association, or perhaps, the Hongkong branch of the China Association. We can assure Hongkong if it wants to defend itself it had better equip itself so as to be able to make common cause with this Colony and Ceylon. Somebody must move, and if everybody waits on everybody else, nothing will be done. Mr. Francis has already in a public lecture discussed the matter of Crown Colony government very intelligently, and falling anybody else let Mr. Francis, on seeing this paragraph, send half a dozen chits round to a few of his public-spirited friends in Hongkong, get his provisional committee about him and frame a draft constitution for such an association as we have repeatedly recommended. Then let him call a public meeting and launch on an assured career of useful citizenship. The Association, a distinct though subordinate part of whose function it shall be to co-operate with and afford support to the action of the other two Eastern Crown Colonies against a species of arbitrary treatment by the Home Government which may eventually have to be combated by itself.

This accurately indicates the state of feeling in the Crown Colonies, though in other respects our contemporary is hardly right. It is not for Hongkong to take the initiative in Crown Colony Federation, though rather than let it drop we would do it gladly. But Ceylon is naturally fitted to take the lead, as being bigger and older. If not Ceylon, then Singapore as being more heavily oppressed, and more untied. If both decline, then it will be for Hongkong to take up the forlorn hope, first setting the example of forcing the Colonial office to sanction an Unofficial Majority. It can be done, easily enough, as other Colonies have done before. Then, when Hongkong is free to rule itself, it will be free to talk of federation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

*Don't forget the "Sons of Neptune" and the farewell trip of H.M.S. *Albatross* to-night, at the City Hall, at 9 o'clock.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong, left Yokohama for Vancouver yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Soapy Squeezes (At That Old House Club)—Home at last, thank heaven!

Members (allegedly)—How did you escape?

THE French cruiser *Triomphante* arrived to-day from Shanghai, and the admiral was received in the usual noisy manner.

THE O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 4th inst.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Arila*, from Australia, left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, calling at Timor.

At the Magistracy to-day a coolie who admitted having obtained 15 bottles of samshu and other goods, valued altogether at about \$4, by means of a forged order bill, was sent to goal for five months.

It is unlawful for first cousins to marry in the following American States—Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Washington and Wyoming, and Arizona Territory.

LOVE'S Chronology by Madame de Girardin:—At fifteen she dreams, at twenty she sings, at thirty she talks, at forty she lectures, at fifty she retires in seclusion, at sixty she narrates her campaigns.

THERE are in London 380 common lodging-houses, which have nearly 60,000 inhabitants. In these warrens are about 9000 women and girls, and of this number some 4500 are under the age of 25.

ST. PETER'S SKAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

THE Hongkong Club has lost a familiar figure and an ornament of considerable antiquity. Not Hollday—he is, no loss; we refer to the Indian gentleman who, for the last thirty years, acted as porter at the Club, and who died last night.

Jones—"How does it happen that you haven't a gray hair on your head, while your monstache is full of them?"

Soakins—"My friend, there isn't a form of liquid dissipation on earth that that monstache hasn't dipped into."

BROWN—"How do you like Jones' new comedy?" Robinson—"Well, it's an improvement on his other comedies. 'Do you think so?' 'In the other one I went to sleep in the first act, but I didn't dose off until the second act of this last one.'"

Watts—"Was at a spiritual seance last night. Potts—Where were you exhibited?" Watts—"There were. I exhibited a spirit of investigation, the faithful exhibited a spirit of resentment, and that's what is the matter with my left eye."

He was not to be drawn.—A nephew wrote to his uncle:—"To come to the point at once. If you do not send me 100 dollars I shall blow out my brains." Uncle's reply:—"Some time ago you wrote to me to a similar strain, and I sent you my revolver, but you went and pawned it."

LAST night a sampan was kept at Murray Wharf after prohibited hours, waiting for some Naval gentlemen, with the result that this morning the boatman was fined \$2 for mooring ashore after gunfire. To the credit of the Navy it is to be recorded that they paid the man's fine.

THE agents (Messrs. Dowell, Carill & Co.) inform us that the steamship *Tavara* arrived at Victoria, B.C., on the 6th inst., also that the steamship *Victoria* arrived at Yokohama on the 6th inst., and sailed again on the 6th, arriving at Moji on the 6th, sailing from that port at 6 a.m. this morning for Hongkong.

DR. LEON PAUL of Paris has lately come out in favor of utilizing subcutaneous injections of solutions of silver nitrate as a cure for paralysis. He claims for this extraordinary medicine that it has no injurious reaction, and that in almost every case in which he has tried it there has been a marked improvement in the patient's condition.

An old and well-known resident in Hongkong, Mr. A. F. de Remedios, passed away last night. For some fifteen or twenty years Mr. Remedios was book-keeper to Messrs. Douglas, Laing & Co., and had won the respect and esteem of all in his position. The funeral took place this afternoon, a very large number of friends attending; while the Douglas steamers in port carried their flags at half-mast in token of respect.

"You don't call on Miss Jenkins now?" "No; I felt that I ought not to go there any longer."

"Why not?"

"Because of some remarks her father made about me."

"What did he say?"

"He said if he caught me around there again he would break every bone in my body."

A FEW drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the ravages of mould and damp. Russian leather, which is permeated with the tar of the birch tree, never moulds, and merchants suffer large losses of this leather to remain in the docks, knowing that it cannot sustain any injury from the damp. This manner of preserving books with perfumed oil was known to the ancients. The Romans used oil of cedar to preserve their manuscripts. Hence the expression used by Horace, *digna cedro*, meaning work worthy of being anointed with cedar-oil, or, in other words, of being preserved and remembered.

FRANCIS Clotilde, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, married Prince Napoleon when she was scarcely 16 years of age. Queen Isabella of Spain was married at 16, and had a child at 18. The Queen of Greece and the Empress of Austria were also married at 16, and became grandmothers at the ages of 39 and 36 respectively. The Prince of Montenegro married Prince Nicholas when she was only 13 years and six months old. The Duchess of Mo married at 14. She had a child at 16, was a grandmother at 33, and a great-grandmother at 55. The Countess of Paris was less than 16 years of age when she espoused the Count in 1854.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.	
Active	Steamer, from Hollow.
El Dorado	" Canton.
Reliance	" Swatow.
Charley	" Kutchinot.
Danar	" Saigon.
Triumphante	(Ironclad) " Shanghai.
Wm. W. Grapoe	" San Francisco.
Aggregating 10,000 tons, register.	
Outward.	
Nanyang	Steamer, for Shanghai.
Oceanic	" Yokohama.
Bertha	" Singapore.
Benlidi	" Saigon.
China	" "
El Dorado	" Swatow.
Active	" Hollow.
Imacul	" Hongkong.
Aggregating 8,500 tons, register.	

A DOSE of His Own Medicine.—"You look exhausted, Sinner," said Cusmo to the barber, as he took his seat. "Anything bad happened?" "You noticed that man who went out as you came in?" "Yes." "Well, he had a shave, hair cut and shampoo, and all through the entire operation he told me stories about his smart baby. I couldn't get in a word and I'm as mad as a batter."

THEY had been married two weeks. "Frank, dear," she said one evening in the gloaming, "would you mind me very much if I should die?" "Don't ask me such gruesome questions, darling," he protested. "But would you, dear?" she insisted. "More than words can express," he said, clutching her hands as if he were losing her even then. "And Frank, dear, do you think you could ever find any one to take my place?" The whippersnapper's mournful threnody came up from the old fence overgrown with thickets, and a bat circled about in the starlit shadows of the night. "No, darling," he murmured, "but I could try." And a cloud came slowly up from the hill-haggled horizon.

"GRANNY" states (Jan. 4th) that she "cannot conscientiously recommend" Mr. Natally's analysis of "prudent curiosity" and "suggestiveness." We have seen this museum, and do not remember noticing any suggestiveness, nor feeling "prudent curiosity" in the museum. Evil to which evil think, of course; this is a wicked world, and we thought ourselves as bad as most; but evidently we are not depraved enough to see with "Granny's" prudent optics. There is not a thing in the museum which is not freely depicted and fully discussed in every school book of physiology in boys and girls' schools. There is not the slightest trace of "suggestiveness," nor the least reason for these "exceedingly foolish and libellous remarks in the *Daily Press*."

At the foot of a cliff under the windows of the Castle of Miramar, formerly the residence of the Mexican Emperor Maximilian, at the depth of eighty feet below the surface of the clear waters of the Adriatic, is a kind of a cage fashioned by divers in the face of the rock. In that cage, says *Public Opinion*, are some of the most magnificent pearls in existence. They belong to the Archduchess Reiner, having been left to her by a long time, the gems lost their color and became black, and the experts were unanimous in declaring that the only means by which they could be restored to their original brilliancy was by submitting them to a prolonged immersion in the depths of the sea. They have been lying there for a number of years, and are gradually, but slowly, regaining their former unrivaled orient.

In the police court this morning *Sergt. Phelps* was fined \$2 for using bad language to several persons on New Year's morning in the public streets. It appears that considerable ill-feeling has existed between the parties for some time, the sergeant urging that the charge would not have been brought, but for the fact that he had been damaging the credit of one of the witnesses against him. When the bells were "ringing in the New Year," Phelps mistook the sound for fire signals, and in his praiseworthy zeal took a long journey for nothing. On returning, he met a number of acquaintances, who seem to have been laughing at one of them bade him "A happy New Year," but he thought they were poking fun at him, and so he expressed his opinion of them in very uncomplimentary language. Evidently there is not on either side so much "Peace on earth and good will to all men" as there ought to be.

We hear but little of the Greek Church, says an American correspondent, but it has one of the most lively religions in the world to-day, and the holy synod of Russia has a capital of \$25,000,000, and its income is something like \$6,000,000 a year. I visited this morning the Church of our Saviour, which surpasses in beauty any church of modern times. It was built to commemorate the deliverance of Moscow from the French, and it has cost about \$40,000,000, or there abouts as much as all the gold in the world. It stands on the banks of the Moscow river just outside the Kremlin, and its great gold dome may be seen blazing out under the sun from any part of Moscow. It took 600,000 pounds of gold to plate this dome, and there is more than \$1,000,000 worth of gold upon it. The dome is in the shape of an inverted Bermuda onion, and if you can imagine an onion of gold, the top of which is just two feet in diameter, you may get some idea of the size of our Saviour. The cupola's crown is the Church of our Saviour. The cupola's crown is \$400,000 in gold, and the bells within this church which have cost nearly \$1,000,000. The biggest one here cost \$800,000 and it weighs just thirteen tons.

THE following is the latest report from the Tanchow mines:—The *Hing Po* will take up to Tanchow to-morrow 900,000 taels of silver which with the 553 taels brought up last time were obtained during the last month obstructed months. The dispirited condition of the mine during the last month obstructed months, the works of the living plant. Only 105 tons of ore were lifted in seven days from 250 tons of ore which were obtained 1500 tons of silver; and from the rest 1825 tons. The assay values of the ore run as follows:—

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Silver retained in the tailings—none except the tailings of one vat which retained one oz.

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE SOIREE.

The members of the Hongkong Engineers' Institute gave a highly enjoyable concert and ball last night at the rooms on the Fraya, which were, as usual, excellently illuminated by the Electric Light Co. and tastefully decorated for the event. Several of the best local amateur song-birds contributed to vary the programme, and dancing (not to mention other agreeable pastimes) was kept up with great spirit until a moderately reasonable hour.

The following was the programme of the concert which formed the first part of the evening's entertainment:—

1.	March "The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
2.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
3.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
4.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
5.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
6.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
7.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
8.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
9.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
10.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
11.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
12.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
13.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
14.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
15.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
16.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
17.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
18.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
19.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
20.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
21.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
22.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
23.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
24.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
25.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
26.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
27.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
28.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
29.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
30.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
31.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
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36.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
37.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
38.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
39.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
40.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
41.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
42.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
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86.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
87.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
88.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
89.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
90.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
91.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
92.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
93.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
94.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
95.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
96.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
97.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
98.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
99.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.
100.	"The Fairy Queen" Mrs. Widdell.

NEW NOVEL.

SPECIAL FOR THE "TELEGRAPH."

GREAT SCOOP!

It gives us infinite pleasure to announce that we have every reason to hope that but very few days will elapse before we present to our readers a magnificent, thrilling, brilliant, scintillating, sensational, way-up novel, by a new and promising writer, who has already flashed on the astonished world two or three flashes of dazzling radiance, all for ten cents.

This is not our old original dollar

Issued a proclamation, saying that a chapel connected with the American Mission was a French chapel, and then in process of demolition. In the same year, owing to certain inflammatory proclamations by an Imperial Minister, and the Viceroy and Governor in Canton, various chapels, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, were at once closed and destroyed, while the lives of all foreigners in that city were for a time in peril. Several years ago in Shanghai the official incited a disturbance against the English missionaries by rehearsing to the local gentry how the gentry in his own province had succeeded in driving away the foreigner. In another city in the same province, when a mob had assembled to attack an American missionary, and his foreigner went to two synagogues, but failed in gaining entrance, and then proceeded to the houses of 1891 and 1892, and only after the intervention of the Tientsin and Wuhu, though previously forewarned, the incapacity of the General at Ichang, and the brutal treatment of the foreign ladies at Wushui by the sub-Prefect and sub-Magistrate. We may rightly hold the opinion that open hostility on the part of the ruling officials has gradually diminished, and that especially within the last few years a wiser way to deal with the foreign problem has begun to prevail, and yet if we carefully enquire into the history of the alleged many an official will be implicated therein. If rulers in the Tientsin Yamen, the usual routine is to issue orders to the Viceroy or Governor to instruct the local official to investigate and report, and then after months of delay the Foreign Minister may possibly be informed that the statement made by the subject of his honorable country is not to be credited, or that a satisfactory adjustment has already been reached. Every Minister in Peking will probably acknowledge that any such case must be met by various delays. At least Sir John Lubbock, in referring to the riots of 1891, has only this to announce to his Home Government: "Nothing has been done by the Tientsin Yamen except under the strongest pressure, and even then it has been done unwillingly and ungraciously."

While the memorial to the Throne by the Viceroy Chang and Liu, and especially the one of the Tientsin Yamen in the year 1891, give credit to the labors of the missionaries, we must remember that the memorial of 1888, on the restriction of Christianity by the High Commission, Peking Yamen, gave an impetus to several riots in the province of Kuangtung, from which the memorial to the throne emanated. In that memorial he stated that "since the Treaties have permitted foreigners from the West to spread their doctrines, the morals of the people have been greatly injured." Likewise the Missionary Circular of the Tientsin Yamen in 1891, while stating facts and giving good and wise suggestions, is apt to mislead the native scholar unless taken in connection with the reply of the U. S. Minister, found in Dr. Allen's "China and Her Neighbors." Even the book on foreign questions edited by Viceroy Li has been used as a clue to frustrate foreigners and carry on litigation.

While no serious riots have occurred in the province of Shanai, owing to the peaceable character of the people, the Hunan placards were posted at all the leading yamens in the provincial capital during the examinations in 1891, the Governor being well-known as an anti-foreigner. Other placards well-known as the "Death-blow to Christian Missions," have been secretly posted in the Yamen, and the minds of the people, while there is an increase of officials, enlightened as to the missionary movement, friendly to some of the missionaries, there is still a large body disliking the foreigner and opposing his plans, and from such the riots have had at least a part of their origin.—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued)

TO FAR CATHAY.

XIII.

Readers of Rudyard Kipling's story of "The Naulahka" will remember how determined certain persons were that "three Cs" should go to Topsy. The story which we are telling in these pages is of how "the three Cs" have gone to India and China. Only our three Cs are Commerce, Civilization, and Christianity. We place them in that order because Commerce has certainly been the first to reach and spread more than either Civilization or Christianity. Moreover, if trade follows the flag, Christianity follows trade, and as for the Bible, our experience has taught us, what the Germans seem still to have to learn in Africa, that it goes down best without the Bible.

Now we do not mean to dwell on missionary enterprise in China. That is not the department of this journal. Still, it would be improper not to recognize the fact that, whatever errors may have been committed in the name of Christianity in China, and how much more may be committed in the name of Christianity in India, and how much more may be committed in the name of Christianity in Africa, the growth of the missions has been a direct service to commerce. Missionaries have in many cases preceded European traders to the interior towns, and had it not been for missionary enterprise the great trade of the Yangtze river might have been still less open than it is.

And speaking of this reminds us that a recent Indian writer has said that the return which India has made to Europe since the opening of the Suez Canal is the fourth C, and one which we could do well without. Nowadays, cholera comes to Europe overland from the Sacred City of the East, but it is not generally known that it was one of the importations of John Company into England.

One of John's vessels—the *Hugh Lindsay*, which has already been mentioned in these records—brought home cholera in the year 1830. Till then it had been confined to India and the East. But, pursuing this subject, we come across an interesting fact, with special bearing upon our present subject—Far Cathay—viz., that a vessel of John Company's carried the cholera from India to China in the year 1875.

Thus, then, we have conveyed four Cs to China, and the return which India has made for English commerce we have passed on to the land of Flow—along with cotton, hyacinth, tea, lead, *bliss-dar-mur*, seed cotton, warships, and other more or less dubious blessings.

was generally believed that this splendid waterway was un navigable. Nay, it was not for many years even after that event that the British public came to look upon the Yangtze as a river navigable at all times and by all kinds of craft—at any rate, as far as Hankow.

Proof of this we have lately come across in consulting a file of *The Times* for the year 1866. In the month of November of that year *The Times* had a leading article about the development of China, in which it is stated that English opinion was nearly unanimous that the notion of shipping tea from "this mysterious and very doubtful place"—to wit, Hankow—was about as wild a notion as ever came from a distempered brain.

Now *The Times* was well-informed and fair-minded enough to combat and ridicule this "very unreasonable" fancy, and took occasion, from a very complete knowledge of the *Whitadder*, to point a moral and adorn a tale. This voyage was characterized not as a great naval achievement—for it was acknowledged that ships of war had already done it—but as a simple commercial voyage demonstrating great facts. It proved that the passage up and down the Yangtze was as easy and safe for sailing-vessels as the passage up and down the Hooghly to Calcutta.

This was in 1866, and *The Times* writer seemed to have been a British merchant-vessel had already made the voyage up to Hankow and down again in 1866. That was the auxiliary steamer, *Scotland*, whose exploit we have already related, and whose cargo, it may be remembered, was transhipped at Shanghai for Europe and America. Then, again, *The Times* writer was not aware, apparently, that in the month of May in the year in which he was writing, another auxiliary steamer, the *Robert Lowe*, loaded at Hankow the first cargo shipped direct to Europe, and then sailed for Europe without breaking bulk. At least the *Robert Lowe*, has usually been supposed to have been the first of such shipments, but loading contemporaneously with her were two other English vessels, and which actually got away first we have not been able to ascertain beyond doubt.

One of these vessels was the *Whitadder*, which, we believe, was the first of the sailing tea-clippers to proceed to Hankow, and some interesting particulars of whose voyage we have obtained. The *Whitadder*, it should be mentioned, was commanded by Captain A. Bowers, who in a letter to *The Times* on his arrival in London, gave an interesting report of the navigation and scenery of the Yangtze, which letter seems to have prompted the leading article to which we have referred.

The *Whitadder* is described by *The Times* as "a British ship of 1,000 tons, drawing 19 ft. of water when full of tea," whose loading at Hankow and successful passage down the river is cited as proof that "all the uncertainty and mystery has now vanished from the doubtedly old of Upper Yangtze"—the size and wealth of which had been generally discredited in England until then.

This vessel was one of the first of the composite build, to which reference has been previously made in these articles, but she was not one of the Aberdeen clippers. She was built, in 1862, at the famous Nelson Dock at Rotherhithe, where so many craft, notable in their day and generation, were turned out, and she was designed especially for the China trade. She was of 914 tons register, and although a small craft, well-known for many a year afterwards in the China trade. She had wooden frames alternating with her iron frames, and was owned by Messrs. John Willis & Sons.

The *Whitadder's* first run out was to Shanghai, and then she engaged to go up to Hankow to load the first season's tea for London direct—one of the first engagements of the kind—and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the very first undertaken by a sailing-ship, although *The Times* mentions that four other ships of large tonnage followed her example the same season.

She had to be towed up, of course, and one of the river steamers, which by this time Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. had got out in connection with their Shanghai House, was employed as tug. The voyage up occupied four days, and the towage bill up and down was £1,000. This was a large sum to take out of her freight, but then freight was freight in those days. The *Whitadder's* charter was £5 per ton, and at that happy time not only was the tugboat what it professes to be, but the tea was certainly better than any for some 100,000, was there, worth £5.6d. What a mountain of pleasure it must be for owners to go over the old charts and voyage-bills of the golden years of the tea trade!

The *Whitadder* came down the river without mishap, and made a quick passage home—the run from Shanghai to the Isle of Wight being done in 28 days.

The early steamers on the Yangtze must have paid very well. Prior to 1863 there were only two or three of them, but at the end of 1863, or the beginning of 1864, we find there were no fewer than nine in regular employment between Shanghai and Hankow—five of which were owned by British firms and four by Americans. They had good power and speed for their day, and generation, and some of them could carry as much as 3,000 tons of tea. The voyage usually occupied four days up and two days down, and freight ranging from £3 to £4 per ton—rates which, notwithstanding the high cost of coal and the enormous port charges, must have left very handsome margins every trip.—*Parley*.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Russia has exiled 250,000 Jews. Austrians lead in tobacco consumption. Paris has 2,000 daily and weekly papers. Nihilists continue to stir the Russian peasants. London's mail telegraph office has 3,000 operators.

A regiment of Russian soldiers numbers 300. Three of the Rothschild girls have married Christians.

There are at present nine 110-ton guns in the British Navy.

The French term for a total abstainer is a "Tea Toller."

German Conservatives secretly conferred in Berlin, December 8th.

Only a per cent of the Siberian runaways escape with their lives.

English farmers are preparing to make radical demands of Parliament.

There are 4,822 clubs in France, with a total membership of 9,277,155.

The London unemployed will not be allowed to make a torchlight parade.

In France it takes about 4 per cent of the annual revenue to pay pensions.

Queen Mary's sycamore at Craigmillar Castle is beginning to fade and fall away.

The police system in all its branches costs England nearly \$300,000 a year.

Count Leo Toulon has called his entire property upon his wife and children.

Eight-ninths of the spindles in the English Cotton Federation are idle or running half-time.

The Munich art jury is late on works to be sent to the Chicago Fair was chosen November 30th.

The Argentine Ministry of Finance declares that it will be impossible to resume cash payments.

Four hundred and fifty Catholic papers are published in Germany, including ninety-four dailies.

An effort is being made to establish a Masonic Grand Lodge for the whole of South Africa.

There are only three Lord Mayors in the British Isles—the Mayors of London, York, and Dublin.

A party of sportsmen hit the chateau of Buren Hirsch in Hungary, shot 20,870 partridges in three days.

All the pawnshops in Moscow, owned by Hebrews, are shortly to be closed by order of the Government.

The Amazon warriors of the King of Dahomey at Poqueus were armed with Winchester and sharp sabres.

In Sweden and in Denmark the Parliaments have voted that the office of stenographer shall be filled by women.

Mrs. Erika Gerster has made a most successful appearance in the Grand Ducal Theatre at Weimar.

Russia is again active in her efforts to maintain the very highest degree of efficiency in her military organization.

It is estimated that France will spend nearly \$2,000,000 for arms and ammunition for the coming year.

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uply coming on the top of the collapse of the Panama Canal Company would be a heavy blow to France.

Some of the boys of Berlin seem to prefer suicide to life. In the last fourteen months six-hundred of them committed suicide. Fifty-four of them were under fifteen, and one of them was not seven years old.

A funeral on bicycles lately took place in an English town. The deceased was Captain of a bicycle club, and just before his death requested that his body should be conveyed to the cemetery on bicycle.

Negotiations between the French Mission at Fes and the Sultan have been suspended in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan to sign the concession for the construction of a Moroccan railway.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce in an official bulletin, hints the defeat of the Republican party as a blessing, and expresses the hope that the extreme duties introduced in the McKinley bill will be speedily abolished.

The *Journal des Debats* thinks little will come of the Panama Canal inquiry, the committee powers being too limited, and fails to deal with the charges against Seniors.

It is the opinion of the *Yeast* that the Jews of Palestine had a due measure of liberty they would soon make that of other countries prosperous. "Free from the shackles of a Russian oppressor, the Jew of the East can build a home which even a Christian might envy."

In Scotland, where the field mice have become such a plague that a Commission of the Department of Agriculture is investigating the matter, the increase of mice is attributed to the killing of weasels and birds of prey by hunters.

A London vestry—that of St. Saviour in Southwark—has taken up the cause of the opening of museums on Sunday, and called a meeting of other vestries. At this meeting letters were read from members of Parliament in favor of the cause.

The first Chair of Egyptology in England has been founded by the will of the late Miss Amelia B. Edwards, who died in the spring of last year; and the Edwards Professor at University College, London, is now Flinders Petrie, who has just been formally appointed.

It is reported that Buenos Ayres that Dr. Juanes Celman, the late President, has prudently invested upward of two millions sterling in Europe, upon which he will be able to live very comfortably at Paris, Monte Carlo and other pleasant places.

The count ladies of Roumania were taxing and extorting money by scandalous means in an effort to raise a fund to buy Princess Marie a wedding gift, but the Princess hearing of it stopped the levy and directed that the money so raised be used for charity.

A gentleman has left £3,000 to the Edinburgh University to provide snuff and tobacco for poor persons in the infirmary who are in distress for the want of either. He himself had been for twenty years a slave to the use of tobacco and knew the suffering incident to its deprivation.

English farmers are demanding that the benefits of recent land legislation as applied to Ireland shall be extended to Great Britain. They are agitating for the establishment of land courts which will have power to fix fair rates and make arrangements to enable the tenants to purchase their holdings from the landlords.

The last English fashion in the way of dogs is a white collie, a much more sensible creature than most fancies of the last years, for the collie in itself is a beautiful, gentle, affectionate and most intelligent animal. The Queen gave one of these pretty creatures to one of her maids of honor as a wedding present the other day.

Aggravated by their escape from his pit at the Z-Glog-Glog Garden, Lisbon, the other day, and attacked by his keepers furiously when they endeavored to secure it, Ose was killed and two others fatally injured. A party of men from the municipal guard were despatched to the gardens, and they poured a volley into the huge beast, killing it on the spot.

Plans have been completed by an eminent Russian engineer for connecting the White Sea ports with the Finnish railway now being constructed from Viborg to the town of Johansen, in the north of Finland. The total distance of the proposed line is only 250 English miles. The region through which this new railway would run is very rich in copper, iron and timber.

The number of paupers in England and Wales in the fourth week of August last was 699,393 (683,896 indoor, 475,497 outdoor), less than the number relieved in the corresponding month in any of the preceding years since 1875, except 1891. The proportion of paupers to the population—21.7 to the 1,000—was smaller than in any other year since the record has been kept.

The income tax report for the kingdom of Prussia, published four weeks ago, shows an increasing number of millionaires. There are 8,445 persons who confess to more than 900,000 marks. The actual millionaires of Prussia are divided into the class of the millionaires proper, the shaler millionaires and the so-called income millionaires.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Moscow says the Czar has withdrawn his consent to the marriage of his nephew, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, with the daughter of a merchant named Bourgeois, because she insisted on the right to be received at court and on having the title of Grand Duchess.

The veteran, Isaac Pitman, has issued in circular form a proposal that the Spelling Book be formed, or an improved spelling book, and Langens and others who have approved of a reform in our orthography, support their opinions by presenting a reform spelling.

Prince Leopold of Russia, the second cousin of the Emperor of Germany, who took part in the recent long distance ride between Berlin and Vienna, has recovered at last from the effects of the journey, and is now in the country of Liechtenstein, his private residence, where he is allowed to reach the goal first. The Liechtenstein has been rewarded with an imperial decoration for his refusal to pass the Prince when near Vienna.

In the superstitious of the Mohammedans the Mahdi occupies the same place as the Christ in the orthodox of Judaism. It was this superstition that gave his power to the "Mahdi," who worked such havoc with the British troops in Upper Egypt and cost England the loss of a Gordon. It is now reported that the Mahdi is momentarily expected to arrive in Persia, and the populace is in the greatest possible state of excitement in consequence.

A SCOTCHMAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

An old Scotchman is said to have risen in prayer, meditating on night and a propos of nothing delivered himself of the following remarks: "There are three things I never, could quite understand. First, why boys will throw sticks at green apples when, if they waited, the apples would ripen and drop off; secondly, I never could quite comprehend why men go to war to kill each other when, if they remained quietly at home, they would die a natural death in good time; thirdly, and most important of all, I do not see why the men chase around after the women, since, if they sat still, the women would run around after them."

How true that death comes to all men, to some so

prematurely, who neglect the warning symptoms of approaching disease, such as a tired feeling in the morning, headaches and nervousness, sour taste in the mouth, &c., all these are signs that the physical body is deranged and that if treated lightly, serious danger is to be apprehended. W. Swann, Esq., 70 King William-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, says: "About 8 years ago I was seized all of a sudden with great lassitude, dizziness and extreme nervousness so great that I was unable to rally after any effort. My digestive organs were so impaired and my liver so congested, that I was scarcely able to eat any solid food, and gradually became so weak that I could barely drag myself along. After using a number of doctors' medicines and advertised remedies to no purpose, I started on a course of Clements Tonic, which brought me great relief, especially when using Dr. Fletcher's Pills as well. Then I gained weight and strength quickly. I took altogether 12 bottles of Clements Tonic and 4 boxes of Fletcher's Pills, and my health and vigor increased under their healthful stimulus." Miss Amelia Menah, 471 King-street, Melbourne, writes: "I have suffered most acutely from neuralgia, so much that my face often swelled greatly and caused me much agony. I can truly say that Clements Tonic gave me prompt and very great relief." Head office and laboratories, 212 A Beckett-street, Melbourne.

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